

# Assignment 14

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Download the latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/pavanmanesh/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment14>

## 1 PROBLEM

Let  $\mathbf{T}$  be the linear operator on a  $n$ -dimensional vector space  $\mathbf{V}$  and suppose that  $\mathbf{T}$  has  $n$  distinct characteristic values. Prove that  $\mathbf{T}$  is diagonalizable.

## 2 RESULTS USED

Diagonalizable	A linear operator $\mathbf{T}$ on a finite-dimensional vector space $\mathbf{V}$ is diagonalizable if and only if there exists a basis of $\mathbf{V}$ , consisting of eigen vectors of $\mathbf{T}$
Theorem	<p>If <math>\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k</math> are eigenvectors of a linear operator <math>\mathbf{T}</math> with distinct eigen values <math>\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k</math>, then <math>\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k</math> are linearly independent.</p> <p>Let <math>S_k = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k\}</math>. Let <math>P(k) : S_k</math> is linearly independent. <math>S_1</math> is linearly independent. So, <math>P(1)</math> holds. Assume <math>P(k)</math> holds for <math>1 \leq k \leq n</math>. Therefore, <math>S_k</math> is linearly independent.</p> <p>Let <math>\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i \mathbf{v}_i = 0 \dots (1)</math>  Applying <math>\mathbf{T}</math> on both sides, we get  <math display="block">\mathbf{T}(\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i \mathbf{v}_i) = 0</math> <math display="block">\implies \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_i) = 0</math> <math display="block">\implies \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i = 0</math> <math display="block">\implies \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i + a_{k+1} \lambda_{k+1} \mathbf{v}_{k+1} = 0 \dots (2)</math></p> <p>Multiplying (1) by <math>\lambda_{k+1}</math>, we get  <math display="block">\lambda_{k+1} (\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i \mathbf{v}_i) = 0</math> <math display="block">\implies \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i \lambda_{k+1} \mathbf{v}_i = 0</math> <math display="block">\implies \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \lambda_{k+1} \mathbf{v}_i + a_{k+1} \lambda_{k+1} \mathbf{v}_{k+1} = 0 \dots (3)</math></p> <p>Subtracting (2) and (3), we get  <math display="block">\implies \sum_{i=1}^k a_i (\lambda_i - \lambda_{k+1}) \mathbf{v}_i = 0</math> As <math>\lambda_i</math> are distinct <math>\forall i \leq k, a_i = 0</math>  Substituting this in (1)  <math display="block">\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i \mathbf{v}_i = 0</math> <math display="block">\implies a_{k+1} \mathbf{v}_{k+1} = 0</math> As <math>\mathbf{v}_{k+1} \neq 0 \implies a_{k+1} = 0</math>  Since <math>\forall i \leq k+1, a_i = 0, S_{k+1}</math> is linearly independent  By principle of mathematic induction, <math>S_n</math> is linearly independent.</p>

## 3 SOLUTION

Given	$\mathbf{T}$ has an $n$ distinct characteristic values and $\dim(\mathbf{V}) = n$
$\mathbf{T}$ is diagonalizable	<p>Let <math>\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n</math> be distinct eigen values of <math>\mathbf{T}</math> and let <math>\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n</math> be the eigen vectors of <math>\mathbf{T}</math>. From above results we can state that <math>\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}</math> is linearly independent. And also given that <math>\dim(\mathbf{V}) = n</math>. So, this set forms a basis of <math>\mathbf{V}</math>. <math>\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}</math> is a basis for <math>\mathbf{V}</math> consisting of eigen vectors of <math>\mathbf{T}</math>. So, <math>\mathbf{T}</math> is diagonalizable.</p>